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hibit the importation into the United States of any goods, wares, or merchandise, the property of Americans and other foreigners in Mexico which have been confiscated by Mexican authorities. To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. Martin, of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 21380) to prohibit the unlawful use of the American flag on foreign vessels. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Poindexter, of Washington: A bill (S. 7599) providing free passage through the Panama Canal for American ships. To the Committee on Interceanic Canals, as follows: "Be it enacted, etc., That every ship flying the American flag and entitled to American registry, whether engaged in domestic or foreign commerce, shall be entitled at all times to free passage through the Panama Canal. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

By Mr. Poindexter, of Washington: Resolution (S. Res. 531) directing the Secretary of State to furnish the Senate with certain information relative to the treaty with Nicaragua. To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Porter, of Pennsylvania: Resolution (H. J. Res. 407) to prohibit the export of wheat and the products thereof. To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Military and Naval.

By Mr. Adamson, of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 16510) to provide for recognizing the services of certain officers of the Army and Navy, late members of the Isthmian Canal Commission, to extend to them the thanks of Congress, to authorize their promotion, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Military Affairs; H. Rept. 1022; amended and passed House; to Senate Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. 929.

By Mr. Britten, of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 17951) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy of the United States. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon: A bill (S. 6217) to increase the efficiency of the organized militia, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. 924.

By Mr. Chamberlain, of Oregon: A bill (S. 6966) to authorize the maintenance of organizations of the mobile army at their maximum strength and to provide an increase of 1,000 officers. To the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. 6966, with amendments.

By Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. J. Res. 384) authorizing the Secretary of War to increase the personnel of the Army. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Gardner, of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. Res. 698) directing the Secretary of War to send to the House of Representatives certain information. To the Committee on Military Affairs; H. Rept. 1279; agreed to.

By Mr. McKellar, of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 20246) to establish and maintain military training schools in the several States of the Union, in Alaska, and in the District of Columbia. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Mott, of New York: A bill (H. R. 21095) to increase the military strength of the United States. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Padgett, of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 21202) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy. From the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Stephens, of California: A bill (H. R. 21440) providing for the construction of naval auxiliaries and for their operation as merchant vessels in time of peace. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina: Resolution (S. J. Res. 229) to authorize the appointment of an advisory committee for aeronautics. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also by Mr. Roberts, of Massachusetts: H. J. Res. 413.

By Mr. Tillman, of South Carolina: Resolution (S. J. Res. 230) to authorize the appointment of an advisory committee for aeronautics. To the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Treadway, of Massachusetts: Resolution (H. Res. 528) directing the Secretary of the Navy to furnish information relative to certain appropriations under the act of March 4, 1911. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Vare, of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 19979) ap-

propriating \$500,000 for the erection and equipment of a shell and projectile factory for the Navy Department of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Witherspoon, of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 20694) to repeal section 9 of the naval personnel act of March 3, 1899, and to transfer certain classes of officers from the retired to the active list of the Navy and Marine Corps. To the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Witherspoon, of Mississippi: Resolution (H. Res. 708) to make it in order to consider certain paragraphs of the bill to make appropriations for the naval service, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. Works, of California: A bill (S. 7046) providing for the purchase of lands for an aviation school. To the Committee on Military Affairs; S. Rept. 925, with amendment.

National.

By Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts: A bill (S. 7410) to dissolve the foundation for the promotion of industrial peace, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Education and Labor.

Also by Mr. Bartholdt, of Missouri: H. R. 21236; to the Committee on Labor; H. Rept. 1363. (This was the foundation created to administer the \$40,000 Nobel Peace Prize received by Theodore Roosevelt in 1906.)

By Mr. Raker, of California: A bill (H. R. 20976) to prohibit the coming of Asiatic laborers into the United States, and for other purposes. To the Committee on Immigration and Neutralization.

Peace Conference.

By Mr. Gittens, of New York: Resolution (H. Con. Res. 59) authorizing the President to invite the nations of the world to participate in a conference. To the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. Shafroth, of Colorado: Resolution (S. J. Res. 233) providing for world organization to secure permanent international peace. To the Committee on Foreign Relations.

By Mr. Stone, of Missouri: Resolution (S. J. Res. 228) authorizing the President of the United States to extend invitations to Central and South American governments to be represented at a conference looking to an improvement of the financial relations between the United States and these nations. From the Committee on Foreign Relations: S. Rept. 920; to the Committee on Appropriations. Also H. J. Res. 409, by Mr. Flood, of Virginia.

Correspondence.

DEAR DR. TRUEBLOOD: This week's occurrence is a very rare and significant meeting of the three Scandinavian kings at Malmö, Sweden. While the meeting may not have any political results, it is of moment to notice that the King of Sweden invited the kings of Norway and Denmark to such a conference, and that the traditional hug and kiss was indulged in, it being several centuries since such a meeting occurred.

Only nine years ago the King of Sweden bent his energies to subdue and make Norway a Swedish province. The good feeling and co-operation between the brother people, as now existing, is largely the result of peaceful adjustment of long-standing grievances, ending in final separation. It is now generally accepted to be of advantage to both countries. The union of Norway and Sweden lasted ninety years. It was a period of contention and strife. The two kingdoms are now steering their separate courses with due respect for each other, and the peace monument on the boundary is an illustrious evidence of this good feeling. That the three kings should discuss the propriety of offering their united efforts of good-will and mediation to the warring nations might be expected, though of little use in the present status.

The outlook is not changed. From the beginning of the conflict it was decided to fight to the bitter end at all hazards; and what do we see? Fabulous sums are devoted to destruction, indescribable suffering and destitution, accumulated energies and labors of centuries laid waste. The flower of whole states (the young men) sacrificed to the war god; hell's delirium let loose to make earth a hell too. The few neutral nations are in fear of some new development that will draw them into the maelstrom. The leaders have gone stark blind; truth is in an eclipse; love grown cold; Christianity betrayed, gone into hiding in sack-cloth and ashes. The City on the Hill is in darkness; the salt has lost its savor.

Recently a minister of the State Church here said: "Have the men of the church stood before the princes who ignited the war flame and protested against their crime? Or before the masses who have rushed into the battle and protested against their frenzy? Was any such thing done the public press would have mentioned it, for it would have been an unheard-of thing; but the papers have not had any such thing to tell. But we know that the church has not said a warning word in this case. On the other hand, I am sure that from hundreds and thousands of pulpits war has been glorified and the blessing of God pronounced upon the butcheries as a holy war."

The condition of the neutral States is but little known on the outside. The belligerents indulge in covert threats how they will treat those countries who do not favor them now—they will be remembered "when the war is over." Moves and counter-moves, blockades and restrictions, neutral vessels delayed on the flimsiest pretenses or confiscated, mines sowed out in the course of passenger traffic, submarines ducking up along the Scandinavian coast and skulking along in most unlooked-for places to blow up a passenger boat and send all to the bottom. It is but idle talk to mention "laws of war." There is not one that will not be broken with impunity. Viewed from the pessimistic point of view, all the past efforts for peace are lost. The colossal butcheries during past months, the engines of destruction in water, on land, and in the air, were combined to devastate the earth. The optimist sees the calamity that is now cursing Europe; is permitted to brand war for all time as the greatest folly and madness of earth; that "Anything is preferable," says Luther, "even famine." The typical peace sentiment that worked the reformation from the top down has received a shock, and that tide is running the lowest in many years, crestfallen at the utter hopelessness from their point of attack. No prophet is needed to announce the incoming tidal wave; every subterfuge will be swept away; on the crest "taken at the flood" will bring the Sermon on the Mount as the "fortune of the new social order." The people will refuse to fight each other or their neighbors under any considerations, but they will go after the rascals who concoct schemes, foment trouble, and live fat on nations' folly. Disarmament will follow in due course. To inaugurate a movement, international in scope, to refuse to bear arms, is the logic of the hour. The march of events is bearing this conviction on to the common people. Such firebrands as Sven Hedin of Sweden and Frithjof Nansen of Norway (renowned travelers) are painfully realizing that they are bolstering up a losing

game when they think to build up a great system of national defenses. The latter's chief stock in trade is that "all nations are but wolves, and Norway must howl with them."

A prominent peace man, Dr. Otto Umfrid, of Stuttgart, Germany, has just written an open letter to Mr. Nansen respecting his war policy and rank utterances. Dr. Umfrid says: "Your words are felt not only by the organized peace workers of Europe, but by cultivated people the world over, as a painful disappointment"; and again, "We have been used to point to the people of Norway with emphasis and their century of peace that has not weakened them but has been an evidence of power and energy."

If ever there was a people who might try a Christ policy in government, even among wolves, it surely is Norway. Its position geographically, historically; its faithful temperament, and its high sense of honor, traits that command confidence everywhere—should they trust in God and work righteousness, the result, according to promise, is peace, quietness, and assurance forever. Wherever the Christ policy and principle has been tried it is a success.

Very sincerely your friend,

JOHN FREDERICK HANSON.

STAVANGER, NORWAY, December 19, 1914.

Book Reviews.

GERMANY AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR. By George Herbert Perris. Second Edition. London: Andrew Melrose, Ltd. 1914. Cloth, 2s. 6d. net.

Mr. Perris is well known to the leaders of the American peace movement by his speech at the Boston Peace Congress in 1904, his work as editor of *Concord*, his books on Russia, European diplomacy, and the subject of war and peace. Although he may be classed as a pacifist, he is primarily a journalist. In the present war he has been a correspondent in Paris of a leading London paper. He is characterized by an outspoken courage that spares nothing that he wishes to criticise in the policy either of his own country or of other countries, nor does he withhold praise from men or policies where he believes it to be due.

Mr. Perris's book on "Germany and the German Emperor" is a rapid sketch in finished journalistic style of Germany from the earliest times to the opening of the European war. He has appreciative chapters on German literature, philosophy, music, social and industrial life. Beginning with the revolution of 1848, and coming down to the times of Bismarck, the Franco-Prussian war, and the reign of Emperor William II, his book moves forward with dramatic interest, the historical detail increasing as the narrative reaches the period of the Boer war, the encircling policy of Edward VII, the formation of the Triple Entente, the Morocco conference, and the situation just preceding the outbreak of hostilities. The work is therefore an introduction to the war, and as such is illuminating to one who would understand the factors in the conflict.

With absolutism, bureaucracy, and the spirit of junkerdom Mr. Perris, as an anti-militarist and an opponent of masterful imperialism, is out of sympathy, but his portraits of Bismarck and Emperor William, though